## COMMITTEE WILL DECIDE FATE OF CAMPBELL TO-DAY

ed and he had to stop. In concluding his argument he said:
"Permit me to say, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that, while this has been an exceedingly disagreeable matter to me and to all of us, yet it has been pleasart to me in some respects because I liave, been thrown in close association with you gentlemen personally; and permit me to say that I have been struck and impressed with the carnest desire, the manifest desire, of each and every one of you to arrive at what you believe to be a fair and accurate conclusion in this investigation. I have been impressed with it from the start; and, while I have not approved of some of the rulings of the committee, still I have not approved of some of the rulings of the committee, still I have not approved of some of the rulings of the quantity pleasant, Mr. Chairman, for me to be through with it, It is a disagreeable task to be proseculing a brother member of the bench. Although some people may have other motions about it, and the defendant here may feel that way, I have no personal feelings in the world to strailfynot one bit, I want to say further that, so far as this defendant here may feel that way, I have no personal feelings in the world to strailfynot one bit, I want to say further that, so far as this defendant here may feel that way, I have no personal feelings in the world to strailfynot one bit, I want to say further that, so far as this defendant here may feel that way, I have no personal feelings in the world to strailfynot one bit, I want to say further that, so far as this defendant here may feel that way, I have no personal feelings in the world to strailfynot one bit, I want to say further that, so far as this defendant here may feel that way, I have no personal feelings in the world to strailfynot one bit, I want to say further that, so far as this defendant here may feel that way, I have no personal feelings in the world to strailfynon here the world to strailfyno

feel that you as men are going to t this issue in a way that it ought be met, and decide it without fear

or favor.

"What is this I hear about an acquittal of this man for political reasons? Why should there be any politics in this case one way or the other. Is there political organization or affiliation in the State of Virginia so strong as to make men shut their eyes to what is right, and, if need be, to stultify themselves and to follow in the trail of this Americal Jury? Is there such a condition of things in the State of Virginia? I can't believe it. But if there is, may the powers of heaven and earth riso up now and crush it our forever.

"Mr. Chairman, I submit the matter, as far as I am concerned."

"The thought which has been impressed upon me during the argument of the gentlemen for the proseculton has been that this is a proceeding to satisfy personal enmity. They want to impose upon this man the utmost penalty with which the laws of Virginia are freighted, and why? For the gratification of his enemies who are seeking political vengeance. "My friends of the other side have said that they will not go into detail into the testimony submitted here. Gentlemen, I feel that the responsibility resting upon me is so great that I cannot consult your wishes or your convenience. I mean to go into this case thoroughly to scrutinize the evidence point by point, witness hy witness and I will ask you, gentlemen, to follow me."

Major Conrad then went on to make

Major Conrad then went on to make anjor Conrad then went on to make some preliminary "observations." He argued that the defendant appeared in a double capacity—as a judge and as a man. While he is on the bench he is a judge, while he is not he is a man His acts as judge must be considered as such, his acts as a man must be judged as such

into charges "alleged and preferred," none other. Not to decide whether or not Judge Campbell was a fit man for office but to examine those allegations was the function of the committee. The Legislature of Virginia had decided as to his fitness. It had sent him out as a judge of the Commonwealth of Virginia. "Therefore," argued Major Conrad in

"Therefore," argued Major Conrad in effect, "the committee has nothing to do with what is not here specifically charged and alleged. You can't charge a man with stealing a horse and try him and convict him for stealing a cow. Whatever the defendant has done, not charged sgainst him, is outside and apart. Have you any personal feeling against Judge Compbell? Do you feel that he has injured you? You do yourself dishonor if you allow it to enter into your judgment of the serious matters before you."

THE PROSECUTOR.

of the serious matters before you."

THE PROSECUTOR.

Proceeding, Major Conrad went on to make reference to the winesses in the case and the prosecutors. Concerning the witnesses he wanted to know why only four of ten lawyers of Ambers, men who more than anybody also should know what shad occurred in the court, had been summoned; why the others had not been compelled to appear, "And who are those who did testify?" he asked, "Whitchead, Payne, Strode and Scott."

"When did I testify, Major?" asked Mr. Strode.

Mr. Strode.

"Did I say you, Mr. Strode?" asked
Major Conrad. "I was mistaken. I meant
Evans. Mr. Strode occupied a larger
place in my eye than Mr. Evans—and in
my heart."

Thereupon Major Conrad proceeded to

#### A JUMBLE

### REMNANT DAY

takes place at

# Cohen's Store. The Mill-End week has

The Mill-End

lots that have heretofore not been on sale for various reasons and causes. You'll find them to-day-price-broken so that it will be well for you to be at Cohen's Store, as these few items out of thousands will show:

| Best 8c Dress<br>Ginghams      | \$1.50 Broadcloths 750                                     |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 25c Ladies' Black Lace 121/2C  | 75c Figured, Shirt-Waists 25c                              |
| \$1.50 Dinner Napkins for 7c   | 81.50 odd pairs of Ladies' 250<br>Kid Gloves for 250       |
| \$3.00 and \$3.50 Boys' \$2.00 | Robes for  |
| New 121/c Silkeline 53/4c      | \$3.50 Ladies' Wash Shirt \$1.50<br>Waist Suits for \$1.50 |
| Bleached or Brown Sheets 25c   | 75c Ladies' Corsets in var- 25c                            |
| \$15.00 Petticonts \$3.00      | for Corded Wash Silks 250                                  |
| 16c White Madras and Dim-      | 896 a pound Writing Paper Ic                               |
|                                |  |

the mame that appear on page 7, etc."

"What is this I hear about an acquittal of this man for political reasons? Why should there be any political reasons? Why should there be any political in this case one way of the other. Is there political organization or affiliation in the State of Virginia? I stere such a condition of things in the State of Virginia? I can't believe it. But if there is may the powers of heaven and earth rise up now and crush it our forever.

"Mr. Chairman, I submit the matter, as far as I am concerned."

Major Conrad Speaks.

A sudden hush fell over the hall when after a short recess by the committee, Major Holmes Conrad, counsel for the defense, arose. Rearing his figure to its full commanding height, he began. There was no danger of interruption here. It was easy to see that to the multitude assembled the man who was now to speak was the star attraction. And as will be seen in the issuade the speech he made fully justified every expectation.

"Gentlemen of the Committee," he said, "The manner of the prosecution in presenting this case—a doubt if I had not experted the importance of it. There was not, I thought that one of the gravest exigencies which ever confronting the same has would go out to any stranger, innocent and charged with infamy.

"The thought which has been Impressed upon me during the argument of the prosecution has been innoved me when I came into the case. God knows there was not, I thought that one of the gravest exigencies which ever confronting the provided me. My sympathy for him was such as would go out to any stranger, innocent and charged with infamy.

"The there are some when he have age of the ther ames to the specific and held mans to the specific and their mass to a should go the and to the nation of the grave the defense of the same way the powers of heaven and to receive the same to the nation of the same the same than the masses of the same than the masses of the

"And when he is through does he go home and thank God that he is over, and over with it all? No! He writes to the Governor of Virginia insisting that the Governor of Virginia insisting that the Legislature take the matter up. He signs his own name as Commonwealth's Attorney. What duty was he performing for the Commonwealth? He might as properly have signed a bank note as Comonwealth's Attorney. But he went even further. He wrote to the Bar Association, of which he is not a member, and of which Judge Campbell is not a member, and he asked the Bar Association to interfere.

"Do you remember the old man who appeared here with all the aroma of Ampleared here with a manufactured here.

digs bis own name as Commonwealth's Attorney. What duty was he performing for the Commonwealth? He might as properly have signed a bank note as I Comonwealth's Attorney. But he went ever further. He wrote to the Bar Association, of which he is not a member, and he asked the Bar Association to interfers.

The word of the Commonwealth's Attorney, But he went cannot not be defense. Judge Campbell and he presented that he was a fush in the aroma of Ambart he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that the went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans, I he near that he went to Mr. Evans was Judge Campbell and that he went to Mr. Evans was Judge Campbell had only thing which could save Judge Campbell had been the state of the committee.

The committee of the com

JUDGE WOOD AGAIN. JUDGE WOOD AGAIN.

After he had thus dealt with witnesses and prosecutors Major Conrad went on to discuss the charges and specifications themselves. First of all he referred to the fourth charge: That Judge Campbell had manipulated the proceedings of his own court and had packed the grand jury so that he would be indicted; that he had been tried before a pettil jury choson from a list prepared by himself; that he had packed the court room with his clacquers.

In the course of his argument in this

sympathy and regretted that it had happened. He said here when he testified that in the thing he calls his mind he felt that had it been him he would have beat Crawford with the stick instead of the whip. But he didn't tell Campbell that. It all reminds me of a little story, "Judge Wood reminded me somewhat of a judge I met some months ago. I am strongly tempted to tell his name I met him at Capon Springs.

Lord Thurlow looked like a fool beside him. He was the wisest looking man you could imagine. His eyebrows came down over his nose, and there was an expression of unfathomable depth in his eyes. My friend, Dr. Hy, C. Alexander, and I were there together. The proprietor came to me and said I would like to introduce you to Judge Orr (of California), but he has requested me not to introduce any strangers to him, as he is not enlarging the circle of acquaintances. Dr. Alexander and I remained here some days. One day we saw this fellow standing at the end of the portice. The proprietor came forward and met us and said: 'Gentlemen, Judge Orr desires to be presented to you.' We went up and were introduced to him.

Having nothing in common (it was the time these sand lot occurrences were going on on the Pacific coast). I said to him: 'Judge, what is going to be the result or the outcome of this Chinese business on the Pacific coast?' The old fellow looked up to the Heavens, drew his eyebrows down over his nose, and says: 'Sir I apprehend that the continued importation of Mongolians to the Pacific coast!' I he old fellow looked up to the Heavens, drew his eyebrows down over his nose, and says: 'Sir I apprehend that the continued importation of that country.' (Laughter.)

I was looking for just such a judicial deliverance from Judge Wood, when he was on the stand, but unfortunately, he was took sick. (Laughter.)

COMMITTEE ADJOUENS.
Shortly after this incident the committee ordered a recoss until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Shorily after this incident the committee ordered a recess until 4 o'clock

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

Major Conrad Continues His Argument And Mr. Strode Closes.

fort to preserve order,

fort to preserve order.

Major Conrad now recurred to the charge against Judge Campbell on the ground of partisan political activity, and the lack of activity on the part of the Judge to suppress the alleged illicit sale of liquor in Amherst county. A part of this charge was also that Judge Campbell had connived at the illicit sale of liquor at Amherst.

The attorney contended that unless every count let out in the charge was sustained, the charge itself, as a whole, would fall.

Thereupon Major Conrad proceeded to pull the witnesses about a little. The testimony of Mr. Payne for the defense, he said, tended to offset that testimony of Mr. Payne for the defense, he said, tended to offset that testimony of Mr. Payne for the defense, he said, tended to offset that testimony of Mr. Payne for the defense, he said, tended to offset that testimony of Mr. Payne for the defense, he said, tended to offset that testimony of Mr. Whitehead for the prosecution. The testimony of Scott he declared to be incolured in the said testimony of Scott he declared to be incolured in the said testimony of Scott he declared to be incolured in the said testimony of Scott he declared to be incolured in the said testimony of Mr. Payne for the defense, in the said testimony of Mr. Payne for the defense, he said, tended to offset that the had packed the court room with his clacquers.

In the course of his argument in this connection of Judge Wood with the serior of the payne had been declared to the jury and the suggestion time to the jury and the suggestion of the jury and

the contention of the prosecution was to be taken as correct.

Here the speaker paid a great tribute to Druggist Day, whom he said the committee had seen, and he said by way of peronthesis that Day was a great friend of Judge Loving. It must be proved here that Campbell not only knew of Day's illicit saic of liquer, but that he considered at it. He contended that no one had testified that Judge Campbell had either known of or comived at the illicit saic of liquer at Amherst. Here Major Conrad rapped Mr. Evans, and said he, as Attorney for the Commonwealth, had made no move in the matter.

Touching the evidence as to Judge Campbell having furnished certain people with prescription bottles from his office, Major Conrad said that even if this were true it could not properly be considered, as the House in its resolution had said the committee could not go back of January, 1900, when this occurrence was in 1898.

CELL ROSE.

CELL ROSE. The speaker was severe on Cell Rose, the negro witness, and said whatever his testimony, it could not be considered, as it was with relation to matters al-leged to have taken place prior to Judge leged to have taken place prior to Judge Campbell's election to the judgship. He cleared his client of anything wrong in the transaction where Carter had brought whiskey to a jury, and then he passed to the matter of instructions to the grand jury as, to the testimony of W. H. H. Winston, foreman of the grand jury.

W. H. H. Winston, foreman of the grand jury.

He underook to point out discrepancies in the testimony, and then he said, "Oh, it was a lame and impotent statement, Now, gentlemen of the committee, would you undertake to hang a sheep-killing dog on such a statement?"

He invoked the case of Justice Chase, where the Senate of the United States had acquitted him upon a much graver charge than had been brought against Judge Campboll, and he appealed that no case had been made out against his client.

cousin, the Rev. Mr. Gray," said the brilliant advocate, with some show of thesis on the subject of temperance. He thought it was intemperance in this in-fernal lust for office and for personal greed that had led to all this confusion in Amherst, rather than intemperance in liquor. For his own part, he would not support any man for office who would seek to push himself improperly to a seek to push himself improperly to judicial office, even though he were hi

BEARD MATTER Coming to the A. D. Beard matter, Major Conrad undertook to justify the action of his client, and said there could be no question that Beard, as con

action of his client, and said there could be no question that Beard, as commissioner of revenue, was in arrears in his accounts, and that Judge Campbell only performed his sworn duty.

Major Conrad undertook to establish that it was Commonwealth's Attorney Evans and not Judge Campbell who had sought to have Commissioner Beard indicted for forgery, and then he passed to the Sweet Briar road charge against Judge Campbell.

He passed this testimony over briefly, and said it needed but little comment. Quoting Witness Stinnett for the Commonwealth, Major Conrad claimed that his testimony acquitted the defendant of any wrongdoing. The Bedford City incident came in for comment by the counse; for the defense, and he said whatever he may have said there was to the supervisors of Amherst county, and not to the Sweet Briar road commission.

Major Conrad now reverted to the third

Major Conrad now reverted to the third charge, relating to the cowhiding affair. He undertook to discredit much of the testimony against Judge Compbell on this point, and then he launched into an unmerelful excertation of the Rev. Dr. Crawford. "That is the misorable, despicable subterfuge that this man adopts," said the attorney, "to ruin the good name of this man storage.

despicable subterfuge that this man adopts," said the attorney, "to ruin the good name of this man as judge of the County Court of Amherst."

When referring to the publication in the Christian Federation against Judge Campbell, the testimony of Judge Mann was here enlarged upon, as it had been by Judge Loving, and counsel for the defense crew elequent in appealing for the fense grew eloquent in appealing for his client.

HOT AFTER CRAWFORD. ing hands with Judge Mann, this hand is through the committee of the Huse, Mann, this hand is through the committee of the Huse, Mann and a voice says, and the through the committee of the committee of the through the committee of the "Now, while Campbell is there shak

most courteous and elegant men in the city of Washington, was presented by a lawyer with a bundle of chancery papers; upon reading it the judge found that it lawyor with a bundle of chancery papers; upon reading it the judge found that it contained a proposition which invited the court to participate in a fraud that this man was desiring to effectuate through a bill in chancery. This grand man took that bundle of papers and dashed them into the face of the secundred who made the proposition—from the very seat of judgment itself. Was he disbarred? He was applauded to the ceho. It was an expression of the virtuous and indigmant resentment. And so here I say if a minister of the gospel, if the bishop of this diocese was approached by a man who gratuitously and instantaneously offered him a personal insult, and all that was human in man rose up and in an instant he forgot the ecclesiastical cloak upon him, and struck the scoundrel to the ground, it would not degrade him in that office or degrade him in the sense of any right thinking man. This man has been tried by the criminal courts of this country and acquitted. The question now is whether he has degraded the office of judge. I say, as he stood there, he was not a judge any more than If he had been on the Pacific coast twelve months after the affair and had struck Dr. Crawford there. He left his ermine on the bench. His court had adjourned, as is testified here by the deputy sheriff, by

saves cooks time

"Whether we say he ought to have had more command over himself, he ought to have been more self-contained, or he ought to have been more self-contained, or he ought to to have let his ampry passions rise, he did it, and the question is: Did he do it corruptly? Did he do it orruptly? Did he do it or of the Court of Appeals of this State were insulted on the street or insulted any where, and in a moment of passion he resents the insult and strikes down the offender, will you say that he should be removed from the beneft? Efface this man (Campbell) from your mind and take any Virginia judge; take some man who ocammands your entire approval and approbation for his personal and official character and put him in this man's picce, and say if you are prepared to state that because that man for a moment, in the hour of teleptation, loses dominand and control of himself and expresses resentment, that he thereby condefins himself and his posterity to everlasting perfidy and shame?

"Now, gentlemen, I must road to you, even if I have to drag it in by the ears, a thing that came in more appropriately in another connection about our friends, the clergy, carrying too far this desire of theirs to preach politics. A little while ago an ecclesiastical mountebank up here in New York, the Rev, Dr. Parkhurst, said that even at this day, so long after emancipation and the constitutional amendment that followed, there is in many parts of the South a condition of veritable slavery. Although we claim to be civilized, yet there is a degree of barbarism in certain parts of the South, and although we send our missionaries to Christianize other lands, there are communities in the South as un-Christian as any part of heathendom."

"Now, I make no reference to the fact that this gentleman was a Northern man. I say that no Virginia clergyman in the history of th

unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling and inexperienced in all its affairs on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of pristics but the passions they excite. Surely the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind.

\*\*MEDDLESOME YANKED.\*\*

"We say that our brethren here of the church are comparatively free from that in Virginia, but for half a century past we have had missionaries sent here from the North to teach us how to live and how to die. We are barbarians, we are uncivilized; they send their missionaries here and openly proclaim, as this man Parkhurst has done, that we simil in as much need of missionaries from the North as savagos in Healthen lands do. Now, I say that whe a man comes with the ecclesiastical garb upon him, and offers an indignity, a gross and outrageous insult as this man did, it is a legitimate fact to consider, that he is not one of our home people, who is reproving me for my slas; he is an infamous, meddlesome Yankee, who comes here in the spirit that brought on the Civil War, that led to Uncle Tom's Cabin, that led to every propaganda of in famy that has ever come from the quarier down to this. I say that when a man is insulted as Campbell' was, it is a legitimate subject for him to take into account that the man who has offered that insult is not one of his perple, but is a meddling, impudent, audacious intruder into our social, political and ecclesiastical affairs."

There was a perfect storm of applause and cheering when Major Conrad concluded, and Chariman Southall rapped vigorously for order.

The committee cried loudly for order and threatened to clear the House, Major Conrad expressed the hope that there would be an "extension of indulgence" by the committee of setting some fresh air, and the committee rose to the suggestion.

Mr. Strode Speaks.

Mr. Strode was deliberate in his open-

case had been properly presented regularly constituted committee of

regularly constituted committee of the Legislature of Virginia.

He was sure it had been demonstrated that Judge Campbell was not a fit man to hold the high office of judge in the State of Virginia.

He took up the H. D. Beard case first, and said Judge Campbell had printed in his paper that he would show some further developments against people who were persecuting him, referring to Beard, against whom an indictment was then pending.

were persecuting him, referring to Beard, against whom an indictment was then pending.

Here the counsel declared that the chief witnesses for the defense were "one S. A. Day," "one Dr. Richardson" and "one Charence J. Campbell."

He claimed that it had been admitted that Judge Campbell had packed the grand jury in his own interest, and adverting to the Beard case, he declared that Major Conrad had undertaken to make a "scape goat" of Commanwealth's Attorney Evans, without reference to the evidence. Mr. Strode took up now the specification as to the Sweet Briar road, and contended by the evidence that Judge Campbell was clearly an improper man to sit in the case.

He had not dropped the roue favored by himself until he had exhausted every effort of threat and coercion against the commissioners in the matter.

Mr. Strode dwell upon the alleged expression of Judge Campbell in Bedford, that it would be a darned cold day in August before the supervisors got any favors from his court if they did not adhere to his wishes in the Sweet Briar road matter, and he declared that the only road which the court eared to hear about was the foad which the court itself desired.

This TRIAL AGAIN.

REWARD

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packed the grand jury because he desired to have the opportunity to select his own trial judge and to pack his own petit jury.

Here 'Mr. Strode delivered a scorching arraignment of Judge E. N. Wood, and said he was a better witness than the prosecution had hoped to get from the defense.

He detailed the meeting of Judges Campbell and Wood in Richmond and charged that there had been an agreement between them that Judge Wood was to sit in Judge Campbell's trial, and that Judge Campbell would support the Fluvanna man for circuit judge.

He charged that Judge Campbell had seen Judge Adams as a side play, only to get Judge Adams as a witness in his favor at subsequent trials.

Mr. Strode charged duplicity in the matter of Judge Campbel wood, and then he took up the matter of selecting a grand jury in Amberst, and renewed the charge that it had been packed because he desired a trial before a judge and petit jury of his own selection.

He charged again that the deputy cierk, the only county officer in sympathy with Judge Campbell, had helped Judge Wood to select the Jury, and he charged that the court-room was packed with the triends of Judge Campbell. He turned to Major Conrad and said: "Twit us with failing to make out our case? And yet you, sir, refused to put upon the stand material witnesses, who would have told the truth, and though called by you, borne out our contentions, and yet you would not." would not,"

DODGING.

Mr. Strode did some twitting for himself on the question of witnesses, and he challenged Judge Campbell with dodging on the witness stand personally, and in the matter of calling materia witnesses.

Mr. Strode now took up the "prescription bottle" question, and said 'the syldence was clear that Judge Campbell had furnished such a bottle to his friends. "And yet upon this you plend the statute of limitation," said Mr. Strode, "and all the comfort you can get out of this you are welcome to," he said to Major Conrad.

He paid a tribute to John Bowen, whose

The close of Mr. Strode's speech was one of the distinguishing features of the day. What a demonstration it provoked is told above. The young attorney said: "There are those who say that the Virginia of this day (and my friend has intimated rather his adherence to that view) is below, in its estimate of the duties demanded of its public men, the Virginia of olden times. I am too young and enthusinstic to concur in that view. I rather love to see Virginia as she stands to-day in my eyes, just past the threshold of a new century, with the dawn of a new day breaking full and fair upon her brow. She has stripped from her limbs and body the radical rags that bound her, and, arrayed in the full garments, the makings of her new sons, she stands ready to run a new race, weakness not in her heart and weariness not on her brow. She has banished the cloud of the black death that hovered around her until to-day her sons, free in mind and heart and soul, stand facing the responsibilities of a new day and a new era. My last words to you, gentlemen of the General Assembly of Virginia, here in these halls so soon to be dismantled perhaps, but have been hallowed for more than a hundred years with evidences of peerless devotion to duty, are that I leave the case with you, asking only that you will not blot that fair page which stretches before us with a precedent approving such conduct in a judge of this Commonwealth as the evidence in this case has laid at the door of Clarence J. Campbell."

DIVIDED REPORT

A Pretty Even Split is Expected in the Committee.

From what can be learned on the in-side, The Times-Dispatch is in a position to predict that the vote on the Campbell-Crawford case this afternoon when this taken up by the Courts of Justice Committee will stand about as follows: For Campell-Messrs. Southal (chair-man), Duke, Cardwell, Smith, Sebrell and Allon-6 Against, Campbell-Messrs. Early, Gent, Davis, Lee, Lion, Sipe and

adhere to his wishes in the Sweet Briar road matter, and he declared that the only road which the court eared to hear about was the road which the court itself desired.

THE TRIAL AGAIN.

Coming to Judge Campbell's trial, Mr. Strode discussed the matter with great ability.

He charged that Judge Campbell had

SHOULD NOT NAME

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, February 26.—The adby the President of Senators and memof considerable discussion in the Senate

bers on commissions formed the subject of considerable discussion in the Senate to-day. The sundry civil bill was under consideration and Mr. Hale, having in mind the amendment which was adopted yesterday authorizing the appointment of an international monentary commission, started the debate by calling attention to the fact that the Senate had reprobated the policy of appointing Senators on commissions, and on one occasion had refused to confirm two Senators nominated by the President for such service. During the discussion it was, made clear that no reflection was intended on Mr. Lodge and Mr. Turner, who have been selected as members of the Alaskan boundary commission. The bill was passed after a number of amendments had oven added to it, among them one appropriating \$2.00,000 for the purchase of a postoffice site in New York city.

Mr. Bacon argued that it is distinctly and positively improper to appoint members of either House on commissions, and the only escape from the prohibition is the technical position that the commission is not an office.

Mr. Tillman offered an amendment proviving that no Senator or member shall be appointed to any such commission. The semendment was declared out of order on an objection by Mr. McComas.

The Senato went into executive session at 1:40 P. M., and spent the remainder of the day in discussing the Panama Cannai treaty, adjourning shortty before 6 o'clock until to-morrow.

It is probable that Senator Tiliman is invited to meetings of press associations to give variety to the exercises. Its does, and a bad variety at that—tadianapolis

# GEN'L LEE

Former Virginian Opposes It

(Special to The Times Dispatch.)
WASHINGTON D. C., February 25,—
Poprosentative Lacy, of Iowa, chairmun of the Committee on Lublic Lands and a native of Virginia, is very strongly opposed to having a statue of General

Mr. Lacy has written a letter to Cap-tain W. H. H. Asbury, of the G. A. R. Post at Ottumwa, Iowa, in the course of which he says in referring to movement being made to erect the statue;

"If Virginia suffered from any poverty of great names and found difficulty in filling the place it might be different.

orty of great names and found difficulty in filling the place it might be different. But she has filled one of her two places with Washington, and has one space remaining. People are asking why Monroe's is not there. They will be always asking why Lee's is there should it be erected.

"There are already statues of Jefferson in the Capitol, though not placed there by Virginia. There is none of Madison or Monroe.

"To teach coming generations there is no difference between fighting under the fair and fighting against it would be a very great mistake. The Statuary Half is one for the teaching of the nation. It should not be used to commemorate the actions of those who only sought to overthrow the national government.

Mr. Lacy was born in New Martinsville now West Virginia, in 1841, removed to Iowa in 1855, enlisted in the Third Iowa in 1855, enlisted in the Third Iowa in 1851 and served through the war with distinction.

A Northern member of the House came to Mr. Glass, of Virginia, to-day and telling in that a number of people, chiefly of the G. A. R., had written him protesting against having General Lee's statue placed in the Capitol, asked what the people of Virginia really thought of the people of virginia really thought of the people, mought about as he did, that the great est monument to General Lee was now strateding in this city.

"What statuet" asked the member, "The pension office?" replied Mr. Glass,